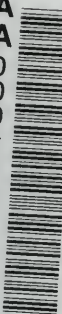


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Volume III

Number 1

Society of Colonial Wars in the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Address

By

Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

300 N ZEEB RD ANN ARBOR MI 48106

АВРОТЛАС 70. ВИМУ
ЗІДОНА ЗОЛТА
УВАЖА



Nomis S. Parrott.

Colonial Wars in America

Address

before the

Society of Colonial Wars
in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

March 13th, 1913

By

Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt, LL.D.

Judge of Court Common Pleas No. 2 First Judicial District of Pennsylvania;

Member of Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia;

Historian and Chairman Board of Managers Pennsylvania

Society Sons of the Revolution

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List of Officers and Members, 1913

Printed by Order of the Society

March, 1913

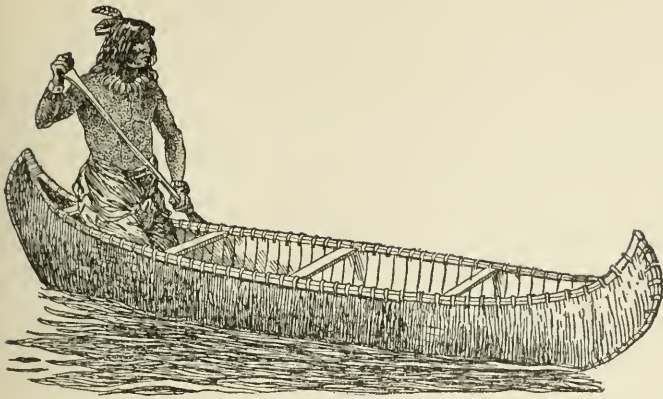
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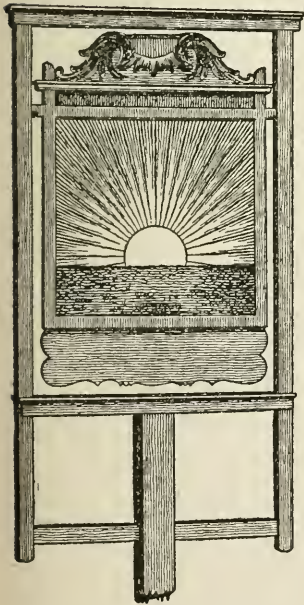
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Colonial Wars in America.



Tonight we meet to celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to me has been accorded the distinguished honor of saying a few words to you about the Colonial Wars in America. Your ancestors protected the infant colonies, so that my topic is appropriate to the occasion,—to talk about wars to the descendants of warriors who saved the Colonies when in visible danger.

I have in mind the late Senator Quay's historic advice to Governor Beaver of "Dear Beaver. Don't talk," to which I would add an amendment, if you do talk or write, weigh your words. Also, Steele's thought, "When a man has no design but to speak plain truth he may say a great deal in a very narrow com-

pass"; so I shall endeavor to guide my words with discretion. I spent last summer in Chester, Nova Scotia, and I met there a most attractive Philadelphia woman, a raconteur, thoroughly well informed, and you know a Philadelphia woman abroad "needs no eulogy, she speaks for herself." She told me a story illustrating the value of weighing words. The Bishop of Gibraltar was visiting his brother Bishop of Algiers. He mentioned casually his great interest in birds and that he possessed a pair of emus. They are like an ostrich, but as they abandon their eggs it is hard to raise them and they are rare birds indeed. So the Bishop left careful directions with his servants about the care and feeding of the birds before leaving Gibraltar. He received a cable and delighted with it, being destitute of humor, brought the message direct to the Bishop of Algiers. It read "The female emu has laid an egg, and in the absence of your Lordship, we have placed it under the biggest goose we could find."

I shall not utter any unkind criticism, nor find "flaws in diamond wit of the first waters,—motes in the brightest rays of the mind, and beams in the eyes of truth." I shall content myself with telling a plain, unvarnished tale, relieved by a little nonsense occasionally, as it is not inadmissible when it can be thus harmlessly indulged. Nonsense, humor, anecdote, are to sense, as shade to light—they heighten effect.¹

You need not expect from me great learning or originality: as, like all such papers, this is necessarily based upon official records and authoritative historical works, which sources, however, I have diligently searched. Nor is what I may say to be considered a history in detail of the Colonial Wars, but rather a brief résumé of the same, together with some observations which occurred to me as pertinent to the occasion and the topic assigned me.

¹ Frederick Saunders, pp. 41, 43, 45.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Donehoo recently said :

“History, as it is written, is divided into two classes, sacred and profane. Sacred history is a correct narration of events, in their true relation to each other. Profane history is the narration of the events which the writer wishes to record, presented without any regard whatever to the events which are not recorded. It is called ‘profane’ because it makes the critical student of history swear when he reads it.

“The writer of sacred history sees beyond the details in the foreground of action to the causes which make those actions possible. The writer of profane history sees the ant hill, just before his line of vision, but cannot see the mountains which lie beyond it. He is, of a truth, recording the events which he sees, but the thing which he sees does not make a complete vision of things as they are. He is too short-sighted. This is one of the reasons why historians differ in their records of the same events. One is a historian, the other is a ‘reporter.’ ”²

It is perhaps only just to say at this point that a Philadelphian who possesses in a marked degree this historic sense, as did the late Thompson Westcott in his day, who has done and is doing so much to preserve our history by his most interesting articles in *The Evening Bulletin*, is its accomplished Editor-in-Chief William Perrine, Esq., whom you are familiar with under the name of “Penn,” to whom we owe a debt of gratitude. He is a great editor, of the type of Greeley, Bennett, Dana, Forney, Medill, Halstead, McMichael and Watterson, with the broadest views of public questions. And he knows Philadelphia and her history well, and he writes entertainingly and appreciatively about her past. His articles have suggested much to me, which I take pleasure in acknowledging.

² “Christian F. Post’s Part in Capture of Fort Duquesne,” *The Penn Germania*, Vol. II, No. 1, p. 1.

"Histhry is a post-mortem examination. It tells you what a counthry died iv, but I would like to know what it lived iv," says the humorous E. P. Dunne, in which there is truth. I have frequently found myself upon the same road travelled by many good and worthy men before me, and I have taken advantage of their labors and conclusions freely, as well as to verify my own original investigations. Indeed one feels embarrassment by the wealth of original material because it is a large subject and has occupied many minds. An original record suggests a statement, and one writes a paragraph, only to subsequently find the same thought better expressed in print. One then realizes the truth of those delightful lines of Kipling's in his "Barrack Room Ballads on Plagiarism":

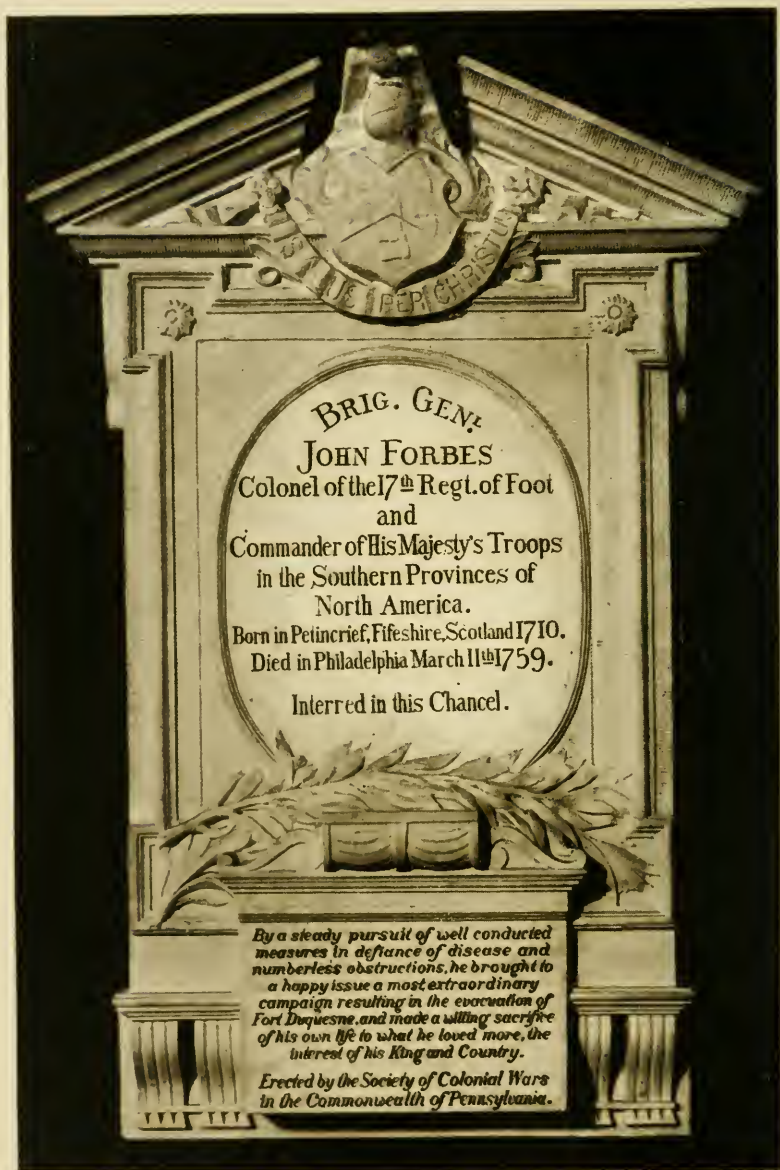
When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went and took—the same as me!

The market girls and fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet—same as you!

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed.
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back—the same as us.

And one solaces himself with the thought, that all historical writings are more or less compilations, and one is no worse than the others beginning with Homer, who like Montaigne, Charron, Corneille, Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, Byron, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith and Addison were guilty of literary larcenies³ although I still have in mind the query propounded by Professor Amandus Johnson of the Swedish Colonial

³ "Salad for the Solitary," Frederick Saunders, London, 1885, p. 462.



TABLET ERECTED BY OUR SOCIETY IN CHANCEL OF CHRIST CHURCH,
PHILADELPHIA.

Society who asks "Whether there ever was an honest literary man in this world? And whether anybody ever had an idea of his own which was not taken from somebody else?" But you know inspiration and influence come from somewhere—and after all, finished goods must be manufactured from materials of some kind. Having settled this point to your satisfaction, I can proceed with more confidence. I merely suggest this in passing, because a year or so ago I received a note of congratulation upon an address I had made, from an old lady of child-like faith in the West, who was under the impression that I was personally present in 1784, a mere 128 years ago, and helped to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. When she wrote she was glad "I told all about it before I died."⁴

Our Society is formed to celebrate the events of Colonial history from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in America, to the battle of Lexington, April 9, 1775, and to perpetuate the memory of those events and of the men who were the founders of this nation, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirits of their forefathers, and in the community, respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible, remembering it was Sir Boyle Roche who first suggested that "we should not put ourselves out of the way to do anything for posterity, for what has posterity done for us? And by posterity I do not mean our ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them." What Editor George W. Ochs in the *Public Ledger* so admirably said about the most gorgeous pageant which America has yet seen, the Historical Pageant of 1912 in Fairmount Park, and for which he deserves our thanks and appreciation, is apposite:

⁴"Barratt's Chapel and Methodism," Papers LVII, Historical Society of Delaware, Norris S. Barratt, 1911.

“The Pageant was inspired by a commendable desire to educate the present generation and to recall the historical background upon which the reputation of Philadelphia rests today. This inspiration brought to the service of the Pageant a multitude of citizens, young and old, who received their first experience in public usefulness, and the collective result of their effort was a splendid spectacle, which will never be forgotten by those who saw it. The Pageant spread the fame of the city far and wide, it emphasized and recalled important epochs in the city’s past, and it illustrated a possibility of public entertainment long neglected in this country.”⁵

We are celebrating an anniversary. Let us pause for a moment and review briefly the past twenty years of our existence as a Society and see what we have done.

1. November 27, 1898, we erected in Christ Church, Philadelphia, a Memorial Tablet of Brigadier General John Forbes, Commander of his Majesty’s troops in the Southern Province of North America, which was unveiled on the 140th anniversary of the “Capture of Fort Duquesne,” upon which subject our Chaplain, the Right Reverend Cortlandt Whitehead, S.T.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, addressed us.

2. We presented, March, 1900, to the City of Philadelphia the portrait of Brigadier General Henry Bouquet, 1719–1765, to be hung in Independence Hall, our then Deputy Governor Dr. Edward Shippen, U.S.N., reading a “Memoir of Henry Bouquet.”

3. We placed a bronze tablet of appropriate design in the State House, January 9, 1903, commemorating the 145th anniversary of the organization of the Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia, the historical address being made by Frederick Prime, A.M., Ph.D., Lieutenant Governor of the Society.

⁵ *Public Ledger*, November 17, 1912, p. 8.



THIS TABLET
COMMEMORATES THE ORGANIZATION
ON JANUARY 1, 1748. [OS]
OF THE

ASSOCIATED REGIMENT OF FOOT OF PHILADELPHIA
THE FIRST ORGANIZED MILITIA OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA

COLONEL ABRAHAM TAYLOR
LT COL THOMAS LAWRENCE
MAJOR SAMUEL McCALL

CAPTAINS.

Charles Willing
Thomas Bond
John Inglis
James Fortgreen
Peacock Bigler
Thomas Bourne
William Buzzins
Stephens Robinson
James Goullas
John Rags
Richard Nixon

LIEUTENANTS

Richard Philie
Richard Farmer
William Bradford
Joseph Bradman
Robert Owen
George Spafford
William Klemm
George Gray Jr
Richard Ryan
Richard Henshaw

ENSIGNS.

James Claypoole
Punkett Leeson
Thomas Lawrence Jr
William Bingham
Joseph Wood
Peter Eller
Abraham Major
William Ruff
Abraham Jones
Philip Benegret
Francis Garrigues

ERECTED BY THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Papers have been read before the Society as follows:

4. Dr. Persifor Frazer, November 27, 1903, "Some Wars in Science."

5. In 1904 George Cuthbert Gillespie, Esq., "Early Fire Protection, Fire Insurance Companies and the Use of Fire Marks."



6. December 9, 1905, Francis Howard Williams, Esq., "American Literature in the Colonial Period."

7. March 8, 1906, George Champlin Mason, Esq., "Environment the Basis of Colonial Architecture."

8. April 25, 1894, Francis Olcott Allen, Esq., "The Colonial Flag."

9. January 20, 1900, Brigadier General Louis H. Carpenter, "While yet the old-time chivalry in Knightly bosoms burned."

10. March 12, 1908, Edwin Swift Balch, Esq., "Art in America before the Revolution."

11. February 6, 1909, the Society erected at South Entrance of the City Hall, Philadelphia, two bronze tablets of artistic design, by our fellow member George Champlin Mason, Esq., in commemoration of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements upon the Delaware. In the evening at the banquet held at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, presided over by Deputy Governor Dr. Frederick Prime, Henry Darach, Esq., read a historical paper in the shape of a Report of the Committee on Monuments and Memorials, showing much study and research "and that these tablets were erected

by the Society to remind the present and future generations that this country is indebted to Holland and Sweden for having enriched it by their blood, their principles and wealth." Addresses were made by Hon. Jonkheer J. Loudon, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States; Hon. H. L. F. de Lagercrantz, Minister of Sweden to the United States; Hon. M. Hampton Todd, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia; Martin G. Brumbaugh, Esq., Ph.D., and Howland Pell, Esq., Vice Governor General of the General Society of Colonial Wars.

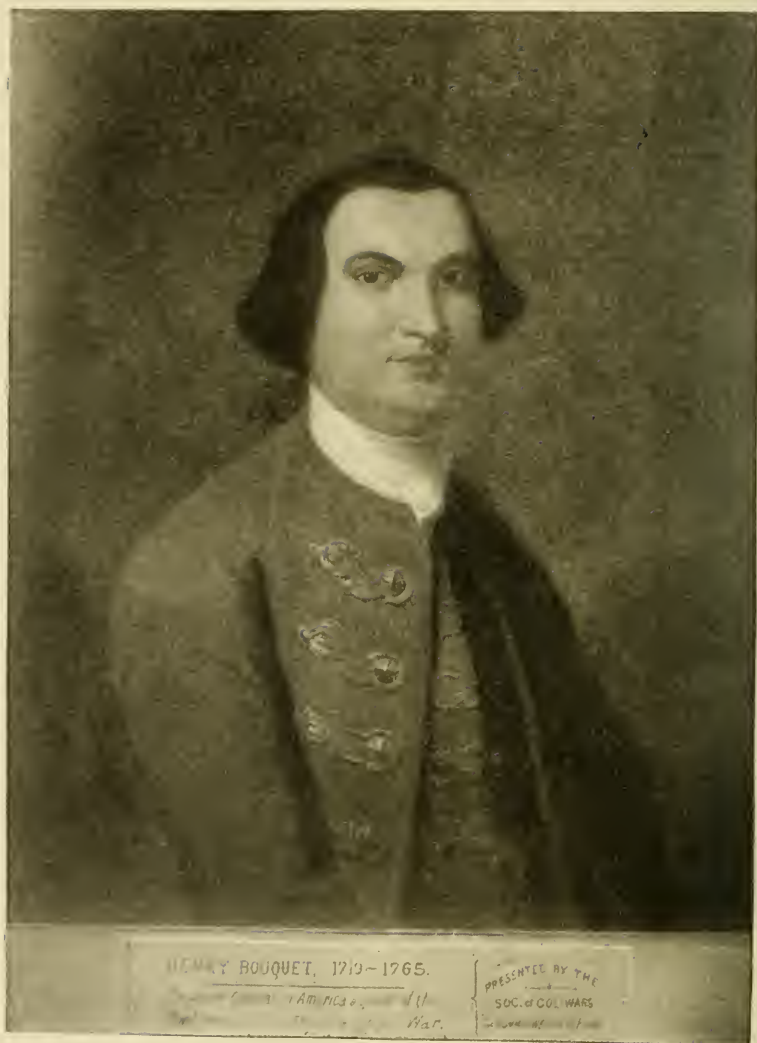
12. March 10, 1910, Charles Chauncey Binney, Esq., "The Suffrage and Elections in the Province of Pennsylvania."

13. February 20, 1911, S. Davis Page, Esq., "The Sailing of the 'Ark' and the 'Dove' from Cowes in the Isle of Wight."

14. March 9, 1911, Louis Barcroft Runk, Esq., "Fort Louisburg—Its Two Sieges and Site Today."

15. March 14, 1912, Charles Wetherill, Esq., "The Influence of the Quakers on our Colonial Affairs."

All these very valuable and interesting addresses have been published by the Society, in order to preserve them, and have not only served to inform us of colonial happenings, but are of great interest and value to students of history who have occasion to consult them. As a whole you are to be congratulated upon the good work done by the Society, but it is only a beginning, as Philadelphia is rich in places and events which should be appropriately marked by tablets, and of historic material worthy of preservation and study; so there remains much more to do. Philadelphia Colonial history is most interesting, unique, and unlike any other American city, by reason of its having been not only the chief city but the first Capitol of the American nation, and those historic monuments which still remain we hold in trust for the American nation for their education and enjoyment.



HENRY BOUQUET, ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT.

PRESENTED BY OUR SOCIETY TO THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA AND HUNG IN
INDEPENDENCE HALL, MARCH, 1900.

Our ancestors struggled for power, place and position, and the emoluments thereunto belonging, and some were successful, and after it was secured called it either recognition or Divine Providence. A man has this advantage over a dog because he does not have to show his pedigree to obtain recognition. If they were unsuccessful they growled in private and wrote letters to Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette*, or *The Aurora*, upon such important subjects as "The proper method of building chimneys that will not smoke, asking why swine, hogs and pigs are permitted to go at large in the towns of Philadelphia, Chester and Bristol, demanding proper regulations for lighting and watching the streets by night and supporting at common charge a suitable number of pumps," or complaining the times were corrupt and out of joint and predicting the usual calamities, modestly signing themselves, Pro Bono Publico, Veritas, The Timid Subscriber or Brutus. It is a satisfaction to ascertain the origin of this old Philadelphia custom.

Macauley tells us "A people which takes no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything to be remembered by remote descendants." The test today is not who were your ancestors or what they did—But who are you and what are you doing? If in the language of the day you are making good, very well, you are maintaining the family name creditably. If not, you are disgracing it, and with it your ancestors from whom you have inherited the name. Judge Hand, of the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, must have thought of this when in the case of *Marie Cahill v. Harris*, he made the following order "Let a writ go pendente lite forbidding the defendant from publishing the chorus of his song 'I think I hear a woodpecker knocking on My Family Tree.'"⁶

⁶ *Marie Cahill v. Harris*, 175 Fed. Rep., 875 and 877.

Those descended from real warriors may perhaps have Mrs. Kelly's views of ancestors:

"Have you any ancestors, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien.

"Phat's ancistors?"

"Why, people you sprung from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelley, impressively. "Oi come from the rale sthoek of Donahues that sphring from nobody. They sphring at thim."

We come together socially for enjoyment and to revive the old times, and we find it both interesting and instructive. Not in any sense of self glorification or upon the pretense that our emigrant ancestors, the rude forefathers of the hamlet, whose merits I shall not seek to disclose, were demigods or men of genius with an exceptional endowment of brains and more important and better in any respect than others in the Colonies, but simply that they did their duty to their country and their king, and that we desire to collect and preserve such manuscripts, rolls, relics and records as show it, especially as it is now of historic interest. You may recall in his "Dutch and Quaker Colonies," p. 308, the historian Fiske states, "In the minds of many people democracy rests on the colossal untruth that one man is as good as another," and adds, "The only sense in which this can be true is the Irishman's. 'Why Patrick isn't one man as good as another? Faith he is, your Honor, and a damn sight better.'"

My friend, the late Judge Henry J. McCarthy of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, noted for his learning and wit, had this to say: "In these days when so many of our friends are making keen and thirsty examinations of colonial records and other forgotten lore, in support of ancestral claims, a feeling steals o'er me at times that I am a sort of nullius filius, and while dear old Douglass Jerrold comforts me by stating that so many people are 'now the children of mere

IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE SWEDISH
SETTLEMENTS
ON THE DELAWARE
1638-1655



NEW SWEDEN

Embraced within its boundaries the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
And included lands on the WEST SIDE of the DELAWARE from
CAPE HENLOPEN to TRENTON FALLS.
On the EAST SIDE from
CAPE MAY to MANTUA CREEK.

SWEDISH GOVERNORS
Peter Minuit
Peter Hollender
Johan Printz
Johan Risingh

SWEDISH SOVEREIGNTY
Passed
By Capture To The
DUTCH

1664.

Among The Prominent Swedish Settlers Were

Måns Kling
Sven Schute
Johan Campanius
Jöran Ryn
Olof Stille

Peter Cook
Anders Dalbo
Peter Lindström
Anders Bonde
Peter Rambo



ERECTED BY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
1909.

nobodies that all the prejudices on this point against innocent parties are become quite obsolete as they ought to be,' yet I sometimes wish that I were a genuine antique, and that I could dream that I dwelt in marble halls where I was the hope and the pride. To be frank with you, however, my ancestors since the great battle of Clontarf participated in so many revolutions, that it would be invidious in me to attach myself to any of these modern organizations.'"⁷

As to qualifications for membership in hereditary societies, I recall our genial Lieutenant Governor S. Davis Page, Esq., solemnly saying to me on one occasion, however with a twinkle in his eye, "Barratt, a man must have a clean shirt and an ancestor before his claim can be considered." And some of our ancestors may have possessed characters and attainments similar to those which brought forth the suggestion from Junius in his letter to the Duke of Grafton: "I do not give you to posterity as a pattern to imitate but as an example to deter." With some diffidence I also refer you to the Epistle of Paul to Titus, Chapter 3, 9th verse, of the Holy Bible. He admonished Titus, the first Bishop of the Church of the Cretians, from Nicopolis of Macedonia: "But avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and strivings about the law; for they are unprofitable and vain."

I think I ought to confess that my own membership in this Society of War is by right of descent from a peaceful Quaker, one John Curtis, a relative of the Rodneys of Delaware, who emigrated from Bristol, England, prior to February 22, 1681-2,⁸ settling in Kent County, Delaware, and who was a member of the first Pennsylvania Assembly held by William Penn at Philadelphia, from Kent County in 1682-3 and 1684-5,

⁷ "Year Book Sons of Delaware," 1897, p. 41. Clontarf, a small eastern suburb of Dublin, Ireland. Here April 23, 1014, Brian Boru, King of Ireland, defeated the Danes and the rebels of Leinster.

⁸ Warrant to John Curtis 1200 acres, Milfordneck, 2, 22, 1681, Warrant Book, p. 40, Dover Delaware.

and a member of the Provincial Council, otherwise called Governor's Penn's Council, 1689-90, 1691-7 until his death April 30, 1698, and is based upon these civil positions of high trust and responsibility held by him.⁹

He did not believe in war even to the extent of surreptitiously subscribing money for it or to purchase "bread, beef, pork, flour, wheat and other grain i. e. powder, bullets or muskets for the militia, or the King's use," the favorite means adopted by some Friends to evade the rules and discipline of their society, so I cannot claim a war record for him.¹⁰ Alfred G. Clay, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, and myself share the responsibility of being his descendants, with becoming modesty, as well as seeing that his well-merited reputation is maintained. I might add I had other great-great-great-grandfathers who were Irish, Scotch, French, English, German and Swedish, who may have been warriors in colonial times, although I have never searched to find out. I think you are entitled to this explanation because you may think some of my opinions do not savor of the peaceful Friend but of war, and that if they had been expressed in meeting my expulsion would have been assured if I had found myself a birthright member, instead of having lost it in colonial times by the indiscretions of my later Quaker ancestors who were expelled or disowned because "they were married out of meeting and by a hireling priest," which was the quaint language of those early days among orthodox Friends for a clergyman of the Church of England.

⁹ Duke of York's Laws, 485, 495, 509, 523, 531. Penna. Archives, 2d series, Vol. IX, pp. 659-623. General Register Society of Colonial Wars, John Curtis, p. 87. General Register Society of Colonial Wars, Maryland, John Curtis, p. 10 and 12. For Barratt Genealogy see Vol. III, Colonial Families of the U. S. by George Norbury MacKenzie, Lieut. Governor of Md. Soc. Colonial Wars (1912), p. 30.

¹⁰ "Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth," S. G. Fisher, pp. 88, 94, 95, 164, 167, 170, 194.

IN COMMEMORATION OF
 THE DUTCH
 SETTLEMENTS
 ON THE DELAWARE THE
 TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY
 1623-1664
 THE
 DUTCH



WEST INDIA COMPANY

And Known As

NEW NETHERLAND

Extended from the Capes of the Delaware to the Connecticut River
 And Embraced within its boundaries the
 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DIRECTORS GENERAL
 OF THE DUTCH
 WEST INDIA COMPANY

CHRONOLOGY
 NEW NETHERLAND

Adriaen Jorissen Tienpont
 Cornelis Jacobsen Mey
 Willem Verhulst
 Peter Minuit
 Wouter Van Twiller
 Willem Kieft
 Peter Stuyvesant

Captured by the ENGLISH 1664.
 Recaptured by the DUTCH 1673.
 Ceded to the ENGLISH 1674.
 CHARTER granted by
 KING CHARLES II. to WILLIAM PENN
 for the territory since known as
 PENNSYLVANIA
 March 4. 1681.



ERECTED BY
 THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
 1909

The Charter gave the Governor of Pennsylvania power to muster and train men and to make war upon and pursue an enemy even beyond the limits of the province. Pennsylvania tried to organize a militia in 1694, but the Assembly defeated a bill with that end in view on second reading. Governor Andrew Hamilton, however, granted a commission to raise a militia in 1701, and a company of which Attorney General George Lowther was Captain was raised in Philadelphia. In 1704 there were three companies in Philadelphia, three in Newcastle, two in Kent and one in Sussex, but their only military exploit, besides parades and drills, was to fire a salute over the grave of Lieutenant Governor William Markham. In 1708, during "Queen Anne's War," Pennsylvania was asked to furnish 150 men and the necessary officers to assist in the defense of the colonies from the attacks of the French and Indians. Governor Gookin asked the Assembly for a grant of £4,000, but was told by the House "that they could not in conscience provide money to hire men to kill each other." Two years later £2,000 was voted. King George's War found Philadelphia as defenseless as in the time of Queen Anne. While there was no law authorizing it, Governor Thomas raised 400 men in 1740, which was Pennsylvania's quota, and succeeded in enlisting seven companies in the space of three months. It was not until 1747, when advocated by Benjamin Franklin, that a military association was formed by twelve hundred men called the "associated companies," to which we erected a tablet in Independence Hall.¹¹ In a year this volunteer organization in the Province was twelve thousand horse, foot and artillery. In

¹¹ "History of Philadelphia," John Russell Young, Vol. II, 1898, p. 139. "Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal," Jenkins, Vol. I, pp. 335, 351. "Pennsylvania, Province and State," Bolles, Vol. I, p. 313. "Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth," S. G. Fisher, pp. 43, 69, 93, 169, 171, 174, 195, 241, 315, 331.

1756 in the City of Philadelphia there were three of these companies with a total of seventeen officers and two hundred and sixty privates; one troop of horse with five officers and forty men, and one battery of artillery with three officers and one hundred and fifty men.

In 1745, the King's troops encamped "out of town" north of Pegg's marsh, in the District of Northern Liberties. This and the subsequent construction in 1753 of the Barracks gave rise to the name of "Campington"; afterwards by common use, altered to "Camptown." These barracks extended from the present Second to Third, and from Tammany to Green Street, occupying a whole square of ground. It was built up upon three sides; the officer's quarters being a large building in the center of the front on Third Street which was used as late as 1853 as the Commissioner's Hall. The rear end was open and fenced in, and Second Street, was there first designated by a causeway of timber, stone and earth, extending from the southern bank of Pegg's marsh passing northward by the rear end of the Barrack lot to the present Green Street. These barracks were constructed just after Braddock's defeat for the express purpose of accommodating the troops "at a distance from the city, and the built parts."

England during the Colonial period had the following rulers:

Charles II from May 29, 1660, for 37 years.

James II from February 6, 1685, for 4 years.

William and Mary from February 13, 1689, for 14 years.

Anne from March 8, 1702, for 13 years.

George I from August 1, 1714, for 13 years.

George II from June 11, 1727, for 34 years.

George III from October 25, 1760, for 60 years.

So the colonies in America existed for over one hundred



CONTINENTAL OR GRAND UNION FLAG

and thirty years under English rule, and the part taken in the Colonial Wars by your ancestors was as Englishmen fighting as loyal subjects of the King. It is not too much to say that "Great Britain produced a race of heroes, who in moments of danger and terror have stood firm as the rocks of their native shore, and when half the world has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their country with unshaken fortitude."¹²

This status remained until the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, which ended the colonial period.⁽ⁿ⁾ The war between Great Britain and the Colonies was a civil war, until the Declaration of Independence, when it became a public war between independent governments.¹³ We were then thirteen separate and independent colonies, *i. e.*, each a union of citizens who had left their country to people another and remain subject to the mother country, bringing with them as their birthright the laws of England,¹⁴ and did not constitute one nation until after the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

The United States of America, in its political or governmental sense, is the republic or federal state, whose organic law is the constitution adopted by the people of the thirteen states, which declared their independence of Great Britain July 4th, 1776.¹⁵ The people of the United States established a national government with sovereign powers legislative, executive and judicial.¹⁶ The powers of sovereignty are divided between the federal and state governments under the complex federal system. They are each sovereign with re-

¹² "Historical Record, 17 Regiment of Foot, Cannon," London, 1848, p. 6.

¹³ *Ware v. Hilton*, 3 Dallas U. S., 199-224. Legal Tender cases, 12 Wall (U. S.), 555.

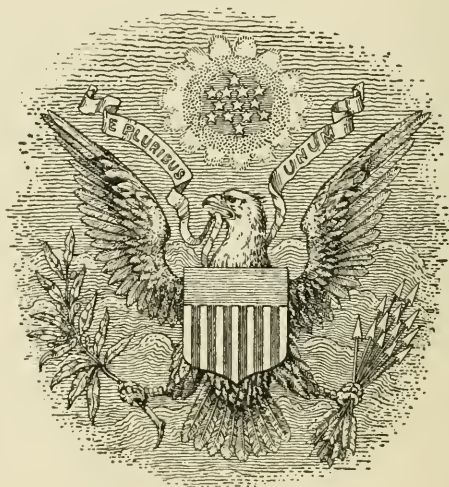
¹⁴ *United States v. The Nancy*, 3 Wash. Cir. Ct., 1814, 287. *Blankard v. Galdy*, 2 Salk, 411.

¹⁵ *Anderson's Law Dictionary*.

¹⁶ *McCullough v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. (U. S.), 316.

11 In this book we allow the authority of the English decisions down to the 4 of July 1776. Chief Justice Tilghman in *Cook v. Cooke* 6 S. & L. 583
 The last case in 1916 32, 136 in British case law
 and this Commonwealth

spect to the rights committed to it, and neither sovereign, with respect to the rights committed to the other.¹⁷ The union formed between the original states and between them and those thereafter admitted is indissoluble. All the provisions of the constitution look to an indestructible union of indestructible states.¹⁸ "That the United States form, for many and most important purposes, a single nation has not yet been denied. In war we are one people. In making peace we are one people. In all commercial relations we are one



and the same people. In many other respects the American people are one; and the government which is alone capable of controlling and managing their interests in all these respects is the government of the Union. It is their government and in that character they have no other."¹⁹ But from the moment of their association the United States necessarily became a body corporate, for there was no superior from

¹⁷ Judges Opinion to Governor, 14 Gray (Mass.), 614-616.

¹⁸ See "United States," F. N. Judson, 39 Cyc., 693.

¹⁹ *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheat. (U. S.), 413. *Chae Chan Ping v. United States*, 130 U. S., 604. *Lane Co. v. Oregon*, 7 Wall (U. S.), 71.



FIRST NATIONAL FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES

whom that character could otherwise be derived.²⁰ Even then, while we were one people, one nation, one power as to foreign nations as between ourselves each State retained all powers not delegated to the United States, and we may say our motto "E Pluribus Unum" states the method and extent of our union, although to foreigners we are a unit and present an undivided sovereignty.²¹ Yet as between ourselves our central government is "one composed of many" states and we recognize only the people as the fountain of all sovereignty, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts.²²

War is an armed contest to maintain the rights of a nation or to bring about a settlement of its disputes with other nations, and when war exists between two nations, every individual of the one is at war with every individual of the other; although modern international law has attempted with some success to confine the contest to the armies of the contesting powers and relieve non-combatants from loss and suffering as much as possible.

Life is a battle from the cradle to the grave, unless one is a diplomatist and always successful in avoiding issues. Education means simply arms and equipment for the contest. If we are unable to use this equipment to advantage we are not educated, because if we do not know how to fight the battle of life we have not profited by our training and education and it has been a failure so far as we are concerned. That war has its uses and blessings cannot be denied. No less an authority than Bishop Joseph F. Berry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, conceded it when he stated:

²⁰ *Republica v. Sweers*, 1 Dallas U. S., 41 (1779), McKean, C. J. *Dickson v. U. S.*, 1 Brock, 177. *U. S. v. Maurice*, 2 Brock, 96.

²¹ *Fong Yui Ting v. U. S.*, 149 U. S. Rep., 711. *Chinese Exclusion Cases*, 130 U. S. Rep., 531.

²² *Fong Yui Ting v. U. S.*, 149 U. S. Rep., 698. *Texas v. White*, 7 Wall., 700.

“I am not one of those who deplore wars and rumors of wars. Every student of history knows that the great wars of the world have advanced mankind toward justice and righteousness. War has been the means of obliterating wrongs that have endured for centuries.

“Jesus said that He came into the world not to bring peace but a sword.²³ Look back at the wars of the past fifty years, and you will see that out of their strife and carnage, suffering and sorrow, God has advanced the cause of justice and brought the era of eternal peace nearer. So I say, that if it please God to use war for the upbuilding of nations which will carry out His plans for mankind, it is not for us to question His wisdom.

“I sometimes think the adherents of peace lose sight of the fact that there is a sublime philosophy in international disagreements and international strife; because out of the great wars God, in His infinite wisdom, has brought a benediction to the people.”

Major General George Randolph Snowden, National Guard of Pennsylvania, has so well vindicated “The Christian’s Right to Bear Arms” in his able address lately published, that I shall content myself with merely referring to it and advising you to read it.

In this era of progress and enlightenment wars after all do comparatively small damage²⁴ when we consider that

²³ St. Matthew, 10 Chapter 34.

²⁴ In the Revolution the Colonial troops numbered 294,791 (Sic). In the War of 1812, 576,622 Americans were engaged (Sic) and 1,877 were killed in battle and 3,739 were wounded.

In the Mexican War (1846) United States troops numbered 112,230. Of these 1,049 were killed in battle, 904 died of wounds and 3,420 were wounded.

In the Civil War (1861–1865) the Union Troops were 2,859,000. Of these 61,362 were killed outright, 34,627 died of wounds and 183,287 died of disease. Speech of President William McKinley, May 30, 1894, Vol. XII, “Historical Characters and Famous Events,” p. 192, Spofford (1900).



Your affectionate Brother
Y. hum^d Serv^t!

B. Franklin Gilt.
Pennsylv^a

35,000 people are killed annually in the United States by various industries, 500,000 maimed and wounded and 2,000,000 cases of industrial illness and an incalculable accompaniment of privation. That since the introduction of the automobile the total record is about 3,500 killed. That the railroads in the past few years from 1897 have killed over 110,000 persons and injured many more. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of December 16, 1912, shows the total casualties for year ending June, 1912, was 180,123, of which 10,585 were persons killed and 169,538 injured, an increase over previous year of 189 killed and 19,379 injured. Summarized it means in the United States we kill annually

(1) By industry	35,000
(2) By automobiles	980
(3) By railroads	10,585
A total of.....	<u>46,565</u>

By these peaceful means we kill more people annually with the best intentions and without any particuar thought than were killed in the battle of Gettysburg or in the Russo-Japanese War. These figures are appalling, and a great deal of this loss of life is useless, avoidable and preventable—our problem is to study it and find means to stop it.²⁵

We know that the courts have held that it is legal to kill an alien enemy in the heat and exercise of war, but that it is murder if he has laid down his arms.²⁶ That interest on a debt due an alien is suspended during war²⁷ and that aliens domiciled here can be punished for treason,²⁸ and we all agree that they are proper and reasonable regulations.

²⁵ There were 170 deaths in Philadelphia from 1906 to 1912 by reason of automobile accidents, viz: 1906, 12; 1907, 7; 1908, 11; 1909, 33; 1910, 24; 1911 35; 1912, 48.

²⁶ *State v. Gut*, 13 Minn., 341.

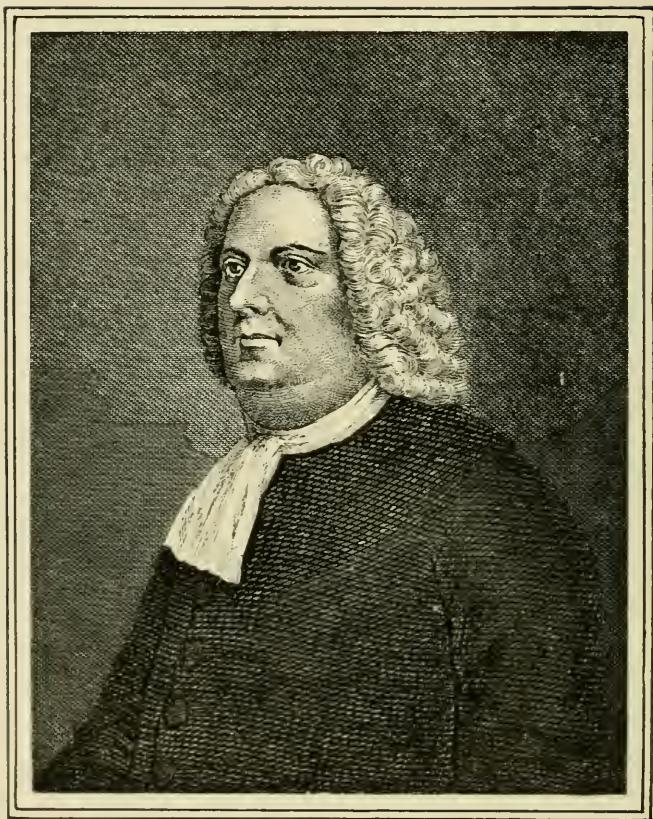
²⁷ *Hoare v. Allen*, 2 Dallas Reports, 102 (1789).

²⁸ *Commonwealth v. O'Donnell*, 12 Pa. Co. Ct. Rep., 97 (1892). *The Homestead Case*, 1 Penna. Dist. Rep., 785 (1892).

We think of Marathon 2,402 years ago, and seventy-seven years later of the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, of the battle of Arbela, and Metaurus, the victory of Arminius over the Roman Legions under Varas nine years after the birth of Christ, the battles of Chalons 451, Tours 732, Hastings 1066, Joan of Arc's victory over the English at Orleans 1429, the defeat of the Spanish Armada 1588, the battles of Blenheim 1704, and Pultowa 1709, our victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga 1777, the battles of Valmy 1792, Waterloo 1815, Gettysburg 1863, Sedan 1870, Manila and Santiago 1898, and we have the most important battles not inaptly termed by Creasy as the decisive battles of the world. These wars changed the fate of nations and the Athenians justified war by saying "it was the eternal law of nature that the weak should be coerced by the strong."

In this brief address I cannot do more than outline the subject. I feel tonight I am merely a signboard on the great highway of war knowledge, without special qualification as an expert, pointing the way the student should take, who desires to understand the subject. I recommend you to consult the scholarly lectures of my brother Sulzberger on "The Polity of the Ancient Hebrews" and you will be enlightened, and especially interested to learn in Palestine originally "The Hebrews came as an army. Their purpose was to wrest a country from its possessors, a task that could only be accomplished by war." As these lectures deal with the classical books of the Bible it will be easy for you to follow them as the texts are given.²⁹ Then look at the "Viking Age" by Paul B. DuChaillu, and you there have the early history, manners and customs of the English-speaking nations and in Vol. II read

²⁹ Lectures by Honorable Mayer Sulzberger, President Judge Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Philadelphia, read before the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning in March, 1912, page 5.



WILLIAM PENN.

BY SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

chapters VII, IX, XI, XII, on war customs, war ships, naval warfare and sea battles of the Vikings and you will conclude: "Everything lives, flourishes and decays; everything dies, but nothing is lost: for the great principle of life only changes its form and the destruction of one generation is the vivication of the next."³⁰

The fortunes of war vary. The boy inquired of his father what they were. His father replied not entirely inaccurately: "Well, the fortunes of war in modern times are those vast sums made by non-combatants, financiers, contractors and sutlers, which enables their descendants to live in idleness and luxury and pretend they are superior to every one else. Now study your history and do not bother me further."



The Belt of Wampum given to William Penn by the Lenni Lenape Sachem at the Elm Tree Treaty, at Shackamaxon, Philadelphia, in 1682.

Our own special colony, the Province of Pennsylvania, the Holy Experiment, was founded by the illustrious William Penn. He came in the ship "Welcome," that left Deal, August 30, 1682, and which anchored at New Castle nine weeks after leaving England. As a Quaker he was a man of peace, hence our motto—Philadelphia Maneto: Let Brotherly Love Continue.³¹ He abhorred war, although, strange and

³⁰ "The Book of Nature-Good," Series 1, Lecture VIII.

³¹ The word "Maneto" is the third person singular, future imperative form of the Latin verb "Maneo," meaning to continue or remain. As used in the official seal of the City of Philadelphia it means: "Let Brotherly Love Continue" and is doubtless based upon the Epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews, 13th Chapter, first verse. See Ordinances of Councils, Philadelphia, February 14, 1874, p. 55, and March 13, 1904, p. 41, establishing seal of Philadelphia.

inconsistent as it may seem to us, Penn obtained his charter from King Charles II at Westminster, March 4, 1681,³² as the result of war and the war services of his father Admiral Penn to Great Britain, to use the language of the charter "particularly to his conduct courage and discretion under our dearest brother James Duke of York, *in that signall Battell*

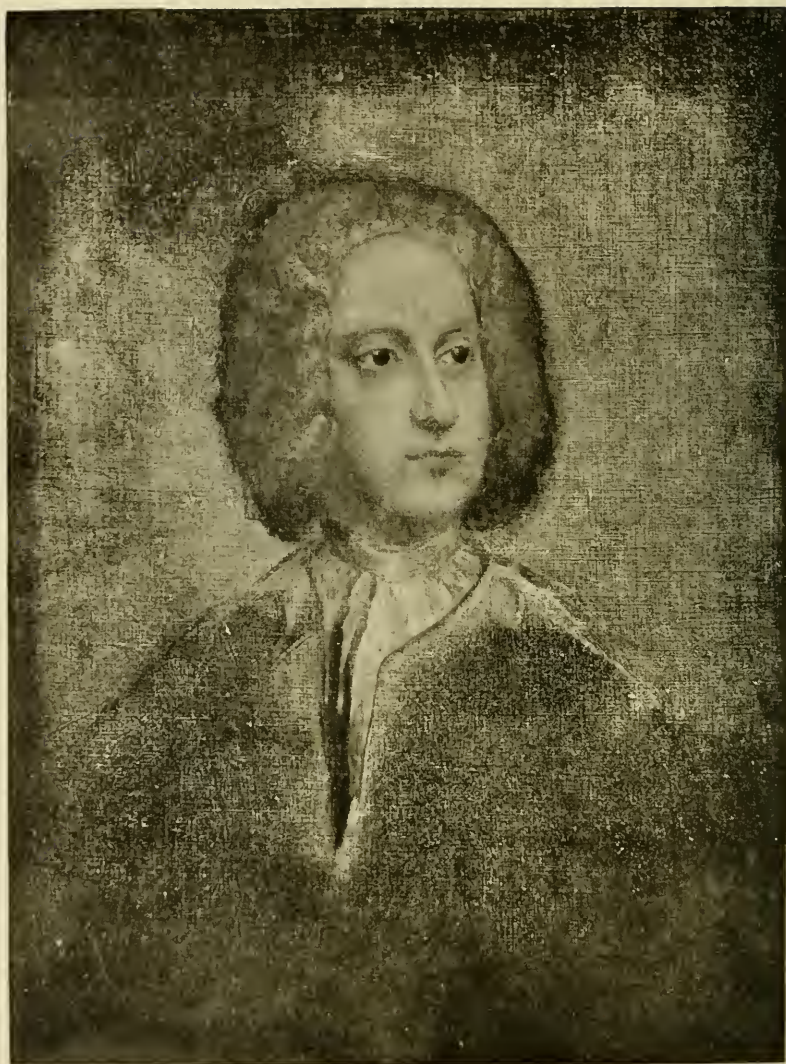


and victorie, fought and obteyned against the Dutch fleete, comanded by the Herr Van Obdam in the year 1665,"³³ which resulted in a debt of £16,000, for which William Penn was glad to accept the grant of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania was larger than England and he agreed to pay the reasonable rent of two beaver skins annually to the King, also one fifth part of all gold and silver ore found. The Habendum is to the use of William Penn, his heirs and assigns, "To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, Kings of England as of our Castle of Windsor in our County of Berks in free and common socage by fealty only for all serv-

³² Hazard's "Annals," p. 500. "The True William Penn," Sydney George Fisher, 1900, p. 57.

³³ Duke of Yorke's "Book of Laws," 81, 82, 83.



JOHN PENN "THE AMERICAN."

BORN PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 29, 1700; DIED ENGLAND, OCTOBER, 1746.

ices, and not in capite or by Knight service.³⁴ *Yielding and paying therefore to us, our heirs and successors, two beaver skins to bee delivered att our said Castle of Windsor, on the first day of Januarie in every yeare; and also the fifth parte of all Gold and Silver Oare, which shall from time to time happen to be found within the limitts aforesaid, cleare of all*

³⁴ The doctrine of Tenures or the method by which real property is held in England is derived from the feudal law. The theory is all real property is holden of some superior lord in consideration of certain services to be rendered to the lord by the possessor of the property. The thing holden is called a tenement, the possessors tenants and the manner of their possession a tenure. The distinction of tenures consisted in the nature of their services. Free socage is a tenure by any free, certain and determinate service, it is a relic of Saxon liberty and partakes of the feudal nature as well as those in chivalry, being holden subject to some service, at least to fealty and suit at Court subject to relief to wardship and to escheat but not to marriage, subject also formerly to aids, primer seisin, and fines for alienation. Knight service, the most universal ancient tenure of chivalry, was where the service was free but uncertain. The tenant of every Knight's fee was bound if called upon to attend his lord to the wars. This was granted by livery and perfected by homage and fealty; which drew after them suit at Court. Knight service also had certain consequences, viz.: (1) Aid originally mere benevolences granted by a tenant to his lord in time of difficulty and distress and this required him to ransom the lord's person if taken prisoner, to make the lord's eldest son a Knight and to marry the lord's eldest daughter by giving her a suitable portion. (2) Relief a fine or composition with the lord for taking up an estate which had lapsed by the death of the last tenant. (3) Primer seisin was a right the King had upon the death of a tenant in capite to receive of the heir the whole year's profits of the lands. (4) Wardship was the right of custody of the body and the heir's land without any account of the profits until twenty-one years in males and sixteen years in females. (5) Marriage. The guardian had the right of tendering to his ward a suitable match, if either he or she refused it they forfeited the value of the marriage to their Guardian. (6) Fines were sums due to the lord whenever the tenant had occasion to transfer his land to another. (7) Escheat, which was the returning of the land to the lord by extinction of the blood of the tenant by either natural or civil means. A tenant in capite or in chief held immediately under the King. These military tenures were at the restoration of King Charles II reduced to free socage by Act of Parliament. Sharswood's "Blackstone's Commentaries," Book II, Chaps. 5 and 6.

charges. And of our further grace, certain knowledge and mure mocon, wee have thought fit to Erect, and wee doe hereby erect the aforesaid Countrey and Islands into a Province and Seigniorie, and doe call it Pennsylvania, and soe from henceforth wee will have it called.’’³⁵

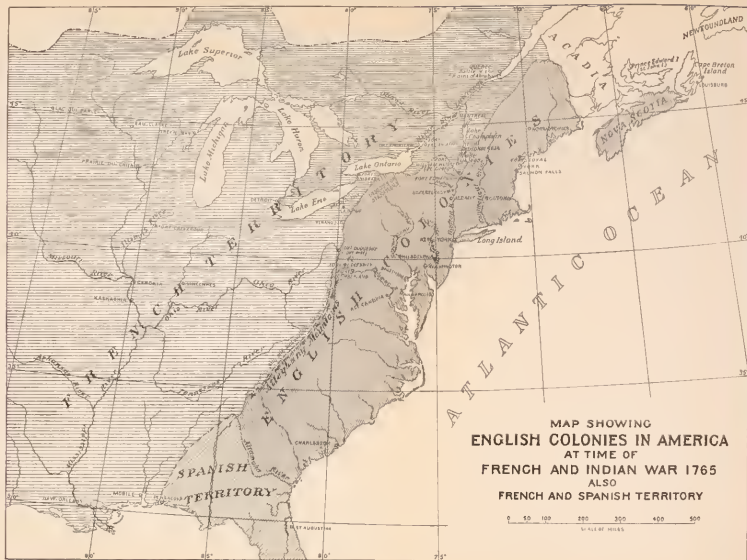
These technical legal terms mentioned in the charter “free and common socage by fealty only for all services and not in Capite or by Knight’s service,” while intelligible to lawyers, must seem strange to those of you who are not learned in the law. About this tenure in Pennsylvania I would advise you to read the learned, interesting and instructive treatise of our fellow member, the respected Governor of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar “On the Law of Ground Rents in Pennsylvania,” which is authoritative.

The first naval display on the Delaware River near Philadelphia was in consequence of the Swedes interfering with the operations of the Dutch. Governor Peter Stuyvesant in June, 1651, marched from New Amsterdam with 120 men to his Dutch Fort “Nassau” at Gloucester Point, New Jersey, on the Delaware, where he was met by eleven ships. To impress the Swedes with his strength he sailed his little fleet up and down the river with drumming and cannonading. Shortly after he built “Fort Casimer” near New Castle, Delaware.³⁶

Many of the most prominent families of Philadelphia are proud to trace their direct descent from these Swedish pioneers. And the great interest Sweden has always taken in this country is still maintained by his Majesty Gustav V through his Ambassador Hon. H. L. D. deLagercrantz, whose

³⁵ “The General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania,” by William Brooke Rawle, Esq., Vol. 23, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, 60, 224, 329, 464.

³⁶ “The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware,” Amandus Johnson, 1911, p. 436.



departure was so much regretted by the citizens of Philadelphia.

SWEDISH SOVEREIGNTY PASSES TO THE DUTCH.

In 1654 the Swedes captured the Dutch Fort Casimer and changed its name to Fort Trefaldighet, *i. e.*, "Fort of the Holy Trinity." In 1655 Stuyvesant recaptured the Dutch Fort Christiana at Wilmington and Swedish sovereignty on the Delaware passed to the Dutch.³⁷

DUTCH SOVEREIGNTY PASSES TO THE ENGLISH.

1664, September, an English squadron captured Manhattan, New York, and in October captured the Dutch fort at New Castle.³⁸ In 1673 the Dutch recaptured New York, but by Peace of Westminster, February 9, 1674, restored it to the English.

The important inter-colonial wars may be thus summarized.

1. King William's war 1689-1697.
2. Queen Anne's war 1702-1714.
3. King George's war 1744-1748.
4. The French and Indian war.....1754-1763.

These wars were the result of the desire of both France and England to own America, and it was finally ended by the defeat of the French. King James II, when compelled to leave England in 1688, went to France, and he and his rights were involved in these various wars from 1688 to 1763, a period of seventy-five years.

You will also recall :

³⁷ "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware," Amandus Johnson, 1911, p. 584.

³⁸ "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware," Amandus Johnson, 1911, p. 445.

The Pequot Indian War in Connecticut in 1637.

1664, August 27, Richard Nicholls took New Netherlands and changed its name to New York, and for the first time England controlled the coast from Maine to Florida.

1675 King Philip's war in New England.

1676 Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia.

The Treaties of Breda between England, Holland, France, Denmark, July 21, 1667, ended the war between England and France which had broken out in 1666. England restored to France Arcadia and received from France Antigua, Montserrat and St. Christopher's. This was followed by a peace between the French and the Five Nations. England and Holland adopted the status quo of May 20, 1667, England retaining New Amsterdam and Holland Surinam.³⁹

Louis XIV appointed Louis de Buade de Frontenac, Governor of Canada, 1672-82, 1689-98, with the view of extending the French possessions in America. Parkman says Frontenac was a sure breeder of storms in times of peace, and Dr. Ernest D. Lewis adds: "His energetic policy in dealing with the English and the Indians forced the English colonists into concerted and offensive action."

My reference to the French does not mean the Huguenots. You should all read Balch's "Les Francais en Amerique Pendant Le Guerre De L'Independance Des Etats-Unis," translated by his sons Thomas Willing Balch and Edwin Swift Balch, which is a mine of information,⁴⁰ "French Colonists and Exiles," by our fellow citizen Col. Joseph G. Rosengarten, equally well known at the Philadelphia bar and in literature, and Col. Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," because the distinguished French explorers LaSalle, Champlain, Marquette and Joliet are not within the scope of this

³⁹ "Ploetz Epitome of History," Tillinghast, 1883, p. 379.

⁴⁰ *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, Vol. 15, p. 366.



ON THE WAR PATH.

paper, nor the debt America owes to Audubon, Bayard, Dupont, Duponceau, Galladet, Gallatin, Lafayette, DuPortail and others who served us nobly. Many exiles came to Pennsylvania in 1736—Clapier, De la Plaine, LeBrun, Mestrezat, Perrine, Jourdan, Doz, Boudenot, Benezet, Duval, DeBenville, Dubree, Cresson, De la Val, Duché, De Fresnis, Boileau, Reboteau, Leroy are all names well known and highly respected. To which might be added the Gardettes, Geyelin, De la Roche, Dutilh, Deschappelle, Maguire, Breuil, Maury, Prevost, Bisson, Troubat, Rousseau, Laussatt, Girard, Thouron, Rozet, Vauclain, Repplier, Lavel, Vanuxem, Lejambe, Bouvier, Borie, Keating, Tissiere, etc. They were all good citizens and most of these families were represented in the Colonial Wars and in the Revolution. It is interesting to note that President James A. Garfield, Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, General John C. Fremont, General Robert Anderson, Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Senator Robert LaFollette are of French descent, as were Albert Gallatin, Paul Revere, General Joseph Warren, and Francis Marion.⁴¹

At the time of Penn's coming and a few years thereafter many important events occurred. LaSalle explored the Mississippi to its mouth and named the great territory Louisiana after Louis XIV of France.⁴² In 1685 New York became a royal colony. In 1686 Massachusetts Bay lost her charter and Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of all New Eng-

⁴¹ Fosdick's "French Blood in America." Balch, "The French in America." Fiske's "New France and New England." Baird's "Huguenots." Parkman, "Frontenac." *Proceedings American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.*

⁴² Louisiana Purchase by United States from France in 1803 for \$15,000,000 is now included in the following thirteen States: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, Oklahoma. This tract consisted of 700,000,000 acres and cost us about two cents an acre. Also Penna. in American History. Hon. Saml. W. Pennypacker, p. 127.

land and later New York. His arbitrary methods resulted in his expulsion in 1689. The rebellion of Jacob Leisler occurred in New York in 1691, and he was tried and executed for high treason. Then came the time of consolidation and King William's War, 1689-97, which began the contest that resulted finally in the loss of the French power in America. Massachusetts received her new charter which included Maine and Nova Scotia. In 1691 Delaware left us for a while, and 1693 Penn was temporarily deprived of his province. In 1692 Salem witchcraft cases were tried, twenty people were executed and hundreds were imprisoned.⁴³ Virginia established William and Mary College, and in 1701 Yale College followed in Connecticut. The Treaty of Ryswick, 1697, ended the first colonial war, but no territorial or other change was effected. Queen Anne's War, 1702-14, affected principally New England and the frontiers. As Spain was an ally of France the colonists of South Carolina attacked St. Augustine, and in 1706 the French and Spaniards attacked Charleston by sea, but were defeated. In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht ended this war. This was the first important treaty in the diplomatic history of the United States. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Hudson Bay were given to England, fishing rights to the north were reserved to the French.⁴⁴ 1729 is memorable in the annals of transportation between New York and Philadelphia, because a regular stage line was established which ran one stage once in ten days. Now we run trains every hour. I refrain from saying "on the hour" because of the presence of our fellow member Jim Fahnestock for obvious reasons.⁴⁵

⁴³ "American Criminal Trials," p. 255.

⁴⁴ "The Beginners of a Nation," E. Eggleston. "Pioneers of France," Parkman. "The Old Regime in Canada," Parkman. "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV," Parkman.

⁴⁵ James F. Fahnestock, Jr., Esq., Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company.



SUN DIAL FROM FORT PITT.

ORIGINAL IN THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURGH.

Then came King George's War, 1744-8, between England and France and its Indian allies, the American phase of the War of the Austrian succession 1741-8, so named from George II, in which we captured Louisberg, in July, 1758, so graphically described to you by our fellow member, Louis Barcroft Runk, Esq., March 6, 1911, that it is unnecessary to repeat



Indian Attack upon Block House.

what he has so well said.⁴⁶ The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ended this war and Louisberg was given back to France, much to the indignation of New England. The boundary question was still open and Duquesne started to build forts on the Ohio. Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent Washington, then just of age, to warn the French to leave the English land. When asked by Governor Dinwiddie to go, Washington replied "For my own part, I can answer that I have a consti-

⁴⁶ "Fort Louisberg—Its Two Sieges and Site," Colonial Wars Soc., Vol. II, No. V. Louis Barcroft Runk.

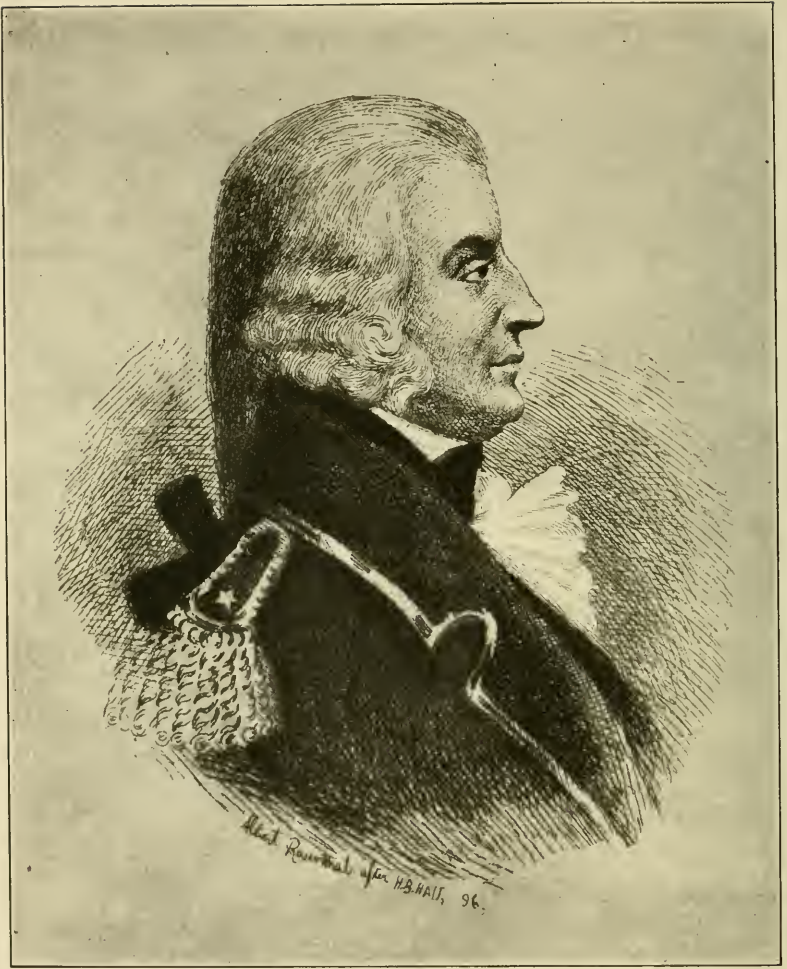
tution hardy enough to encounter and undergo the most severe toils and I flatter myself resolution to face what any man dares."⁴⁷ He left Williamsburg, November 30, 1753, and reached Fort Le Boeuf, near Erie, Pennsylvania, December 11. The French refusal to vacate resulted in what is called the French and Indian War. Actual war commenced in America in 1754, but the formal declaration was May, 1756.

Montcalm captured Fort William Henry on Lake George, which gave the French complete control of Lake George and Lake Champlain and the main passage to Canada. They controlled the Great Lakes by taking Oswego, and having Fort Duquesne they were enabled to hold the western Indians and be the controlling factor of the country west of the Alleghanies.

This war, called the Seven Years' War, lasted until 1763. Washington's message to the French not having been obeyed, on May 27, 1754, he came to Great Meadows in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He attacked the French the next day and he had some friendly Indians to help him. This was his first battle and he won it. In July he was obliged to surrender Fort Necessity, and for this failure he was reduced in rank to a captain, and resigned.

Then General Braddock was at the residence of Colonel John Carlyle, near the corner of Fulton and Cameron streets in Alexandria, Virginia, which is not far from Mount Vernon, and Washington became his aide, and guided him through the wilderness to Pittsburgh. Washington wanted Braddock to fight as the Indians and backwoodsmen did, but Braddock was an English officer, and refused to do it. The result showed the wisdom of Washington's suggestion—855 French and Indians defeated him and his 3,000 English soldiers, and

⁴⁷ "Washington and his Masonic Compeers," Hayden, 1866, p. 26. Penna. in American History, Hon. Saml. W. Pennypacker, p. 144.



E. Braddock

MAJOR GENERAL, NAT. 1695; OB. 1755.

Braddock himself was killed. Washington did his best. He had two horses killed that he was riding and several bullets were shot through his clothing.⁴⁸

The stories of American trails from Colonial times, showing their origin, difficulties and dangers, history and present value, is of absorbing interest, but time admonishes me that I must not wander off the main road to describe them. But it will repay you to read Archer B. Hulbert's three volumes on "Historic Highways of America," which he calls Washington's Road, Braddock's Road, and The Old Glade (Forbes) Road.⁴⁹ The first chapter of the Old French War, the story of the Delaware Indian Nemacolin's Path widened by Washington in 1754 is "Washington's Road." "Braddock's Road" from the Potomac to the Monongahela was the first step of material progress made in the West and the war from Washington's capitulation at Fort Necessity through Braddock's campaign in 1755 and the Old Glade (Forbes) Road brought to an end the war in the West. At its conclusion Fort Duquesne became Fort Pitt.

In 1740 Pennsylvania had about 100,000 inhabitants divided into three groups—the Quakers in Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks; the Germans or Palatines in Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in York and Cumberland. One-fourth were Quakers, about one-half were Germans and the rest were emigrants from the north of

⁴⁸ Braddock's defeat, Vol. 11, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 93. Braddock's defeat, Newspaper accounts, Vol. 23, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 310. Braddock's defeat, French, Vol. 20, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 409. Braddock's defeat, Norris Papers, Vol. 35, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 251. Braddock's defeat, effect of, Dulany, Vol. 3, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 11. "History Braddock's Expedition," Winthrop Sargent, p. 294. "Original Papers relating to the French Occupation and Presque Isle," p. 827, Vol. VI, *Penna. Archives*, second series. George Washington in *Penna.*, by Hon. Saml. W. Pennypacker, 1904.

⁴⁹ Published by A. H. Clarke Co., Cleveland, 1903.

Ireland. The Province was defenseless from attacks by French and Indians prior to Braddock's defeat in July, 1755. It is only necessary to read the scholarly article of Dr. Charles J. Stille on "The Attitude of the Quakers in the Provincial Wars" to perceive that there are two sides to the question and that the blame did not lie entirely upon the Quaker majority in the Assembly. Taxes were necessary to support the government and these expenses were met by an excise and by tavern licenses, which were inadequate. Land was not taxed and had not been for forty years. *The Historical Review of Pennsylvania*, p. 442, states the Assembly voted for military purposes from 1754-8 £218,569 sterling. This would tend to show the Quakers did support the King's cause in the Colonial Wars by grants of money and that their real attitude has not been as represented. The Penns refused to have their lands taxed for the defense of the Province and the Assembly contended they should be taxed so that they should contribute some part of the sum necessary to be raised. And as Dr. Stille truthfully says: "Because it was war time and the Province was defenceless owing to the disagreement of the Governor and the Assembly—not as to the necessity of defence but as to the means of securing it—they were spoken of and popularly regarded even at this day, as enemies to their country, who owing to their religious scruples could not make war nor grant military supplies and means to that defence."⁵⁰ Daniel Dulany, the distinguished Maryland lawyer, did not take this view of the question, as his letter of December 9, 1755, shows, in which he speaks of the military and political affairs in the middle colonies in 1755 after Braddock's defeat. One sentence of this letter, showing the want of knowledge existing in England at this time as to the Colonies, is illuminating: "We who were scarcely known out

⁵⁰ Vol. 10, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, pp. 284-289.



REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.

BORN IN SCOTLAND, 1727; DIED IN PHILADELPHIA, 1803,
RECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH PHILADELPHIA.

of our own country, have now the eyes of all Europe turned upon us, as our importance begins to be understood. Perhaps in less than a century, the ministers may know that we inhabit part of a vast continent, and the rural gentry hear that we are not all black, that we live in houses, speak English, wear clothes and have some faint notions of Christianity.’⁵¹

Rev. William Smith, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, Provost of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, a member of Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, Grand Chaplain and Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the R. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. M.,⁵² and the ancestor of our friend and fellow member, William Rudolph Smith, Esq., of the Philadelphia bar, who is with us this evening, preached several military sermons about the French and Indian War which will well repay a perusal. Among the first was “An Earnest Address to the Colonies particularly those of the Southern District, on the opening of the campaign 1758”; written and published at the desire of Brigadier General Forbes when levying forces for the expedition against Fort Duquesne, which was afterwards taken by him and named Pittsburgh after Sir William Pitt. The others are military sermons from Luke III, 14, Ephesians VII, 10 to 20 inclusive, on The Christian Soldier’s Duty,—the lawfulness and dignity of his office as a servant of the public for the defense of his country and the importance of the Protestant cause in the British Colonies. Sermon 1 was preached in Christ Church, Second street above Market street, Philadelphia, April 5, 1757, at the request of General Stanwix to the forces under his command, previous to their march, after Braddock’s defeat, against the French and

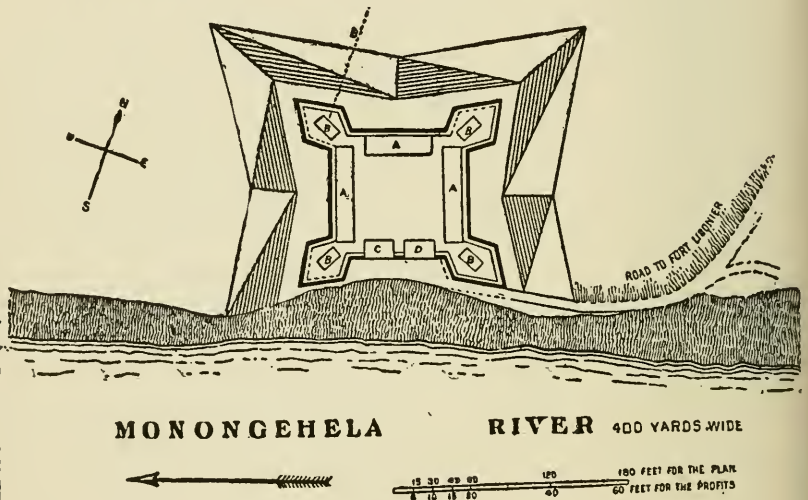
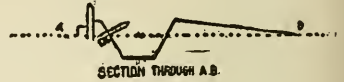
⁵¹ Vol. 3, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 12.

⁵² “Freemasonry in Pennsylvania,” 1908, by Norris S. Barratt and Julius F. Sachse, Vol. 1, pp. 6, 16, 197, 298, 304, 320, 371, 388; Vol. 2, pp. 44, 206.

Indians, on the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, etc. The other sermons preached in 1768, in the great Hall, or Chapel of the College of Philadelphia, west side of Fourth street, below

The first Fort Pitt, 1758.

A PLAN OF THE FORT FOR 220 MEN
BUILT IN DECEMBER 1758 WITHIN 400 YARDS
OF FORT DU QUESNE.
A. SOLDIERS BARRACKS
B. OFFICERS HOUSE
C. STORES OF PROVISION
D. DITTO FOR INDIAN GOODS.



Arch street, at the desire of Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, to his Majesty's XVIII, or Royal Regiment of Ireland. Dr. Smith was a tower of strength to the King's cause in the Colonies. He was a leader who never failed to take the initiative, and his position in the Church and his Masonic connection made his influence potential. As Grand Secretary of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania his acquaintance was not merely local, but he was known and respected abroad, and



West. engr. *James Galt*
 The Indians delivering up the English Captives to Colonel Bequith
 near his Camp at the Forks of Washington in North America in the year 1764.

to use the language of R. W. Grand Master William L. Gorgas, he was accustomed "to meet under the protection of that great fraternity which looks away beyond mere geographical boundaries and unites in a common bond good men of all nations who believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." His clarion call to the Protestant ministers upon Braddock's defeat as to their office and duty in the pulpit in the handling of civil as well as religious subjects, especially in times of public danger and calamity, is worth reading. We can hardly realize today the feeling of surprise, sorrow, anger and despair experienced by the colonists upon Braddock's defeat, but a few words of Dr. Smith to the troops about to march to the Frontier will give you some idea of it. To General Stanwix's men he said in conclusion:

"Go forth then, with humble boldness, as men conscious that their designs are approved of God. And oh! if perchance your feet shall touch those fields that have already drank in the blood of the slain, and have beheld your brethren expiring in all the variety of woe—gently oh gently tread among their⁵³

⁵³ The body of men to which this discourse was delivered, were expected to have gone directly against Fort duQuesne on the Ohio, but were obliged to act only on the defensive for that year. A great part of them, however, were present at the reduction of the place the year following, under Brigadier-General Forbes, who, to his immortal honor, literally fulfilled what is here hinted at. For, having happily got possession of the fort in November, 1758, a large part of his army was sent to Braddock's field, on the banks of the Monongahela, to bury the sad remains of the dead that had laid there upwards of three years. This was truly a moving and very solemn scene; made yet more so by the tears of those who had lost their fathers, brothers and dearest relatives in that fatal spot.

There is an account of such a burying as this in the Roman history, painted in very moving terms by Tacitus; who tells us that Germanicus and his soldiers, having come near the forest of Teutoburgium, where by report the bones of Varus and the legions had lain six years unburied, they became possessed with a tenderness to pay the last offices to their countrymen. In performing this sad duty, "no one, says he, could distinguish whether he gathered the particular remains of a stranger,

uncoffined bones! drop a tear over their scattered ashes; and give a moment's pause for reflexion! It will touch the heart with tenderness, and be a fruitful source of much useful thought. It will give fresh vigour to every arm, and new ardor to every breast!

"To see one of our species mangled and torn in pieces is horrible! To see a Briton, a Protestant, our friend, our neighbour, so used, is more horrible still! But to think that this should be done, not to one but to thousands; and done in an unguarded hour; and done without provocation; and done with all the aggravation of infernal torture; and done by savages; and by savages whom we have cherished in our bosom; and by savages stirred up against us contrary to the faith of treaties; and stirred up by men professing the name of Christians—good heaven! what is it? words cannot paint the anguish of the thought; and human nature startles from it with accumulated horror!

"Rise Indignation! rise Pity! rise Patriotism! and thou Lord God of Righteousness, rise! avenge our bleeding cause! support Justice, and extirpate perfidy and cruelty from the earth! Inspire those men, who now go forth for their king and country, with every spark of the magnanimity of their forefathers! The same our cause, the same be its issue! Let our enemies know that Britons will be Britons still, in every clime and age! and let this American world behold also thy Salvation; the work of the Lord for his Inheritance! Even so; rise Lord God of Hosts! rise quickly! Amen and Amen."

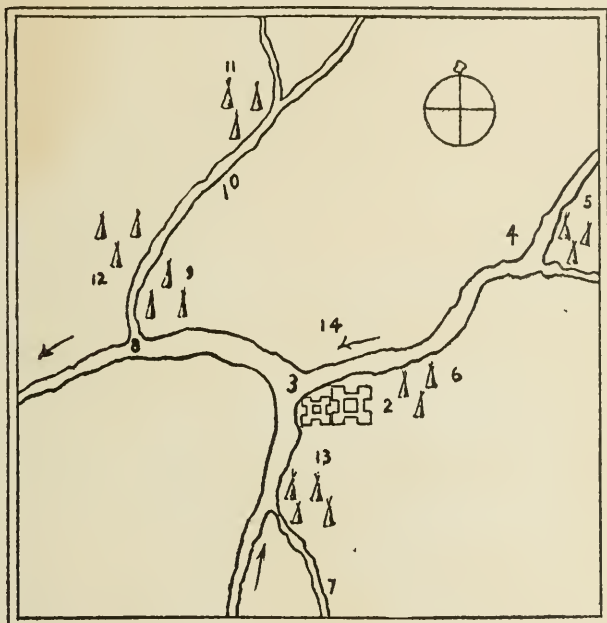
Fort Duquesne and its capture has been so well⁵⁴ described by those of a kinsman; but all considered the whole as their friends, the whole as their relations, with heightened resentments against the foe."

⁵⁴ "The Works of William Smith, D.D.," 1803, Vol. 11, pp. 17, 157, 179, 190, 201, 225. "Rev. William Smith's Descendants," Vol. 4, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 373. "List of Pennsylvania Settlers Murdered, Scalped and Taken Prisoners by the Indians, 1755-1756," Vol. 32, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 309.



INTERIOR OF A TEPEE OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

scribed to you by our Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Courtlandt Whitehead,⁵⁵ S.T.D., Bishop of Pittsburgh, in his address published by the Society that there remains nothing to add to it unless



FORT PITT AND ITS ENVIRONS.

JANUARY 1759.

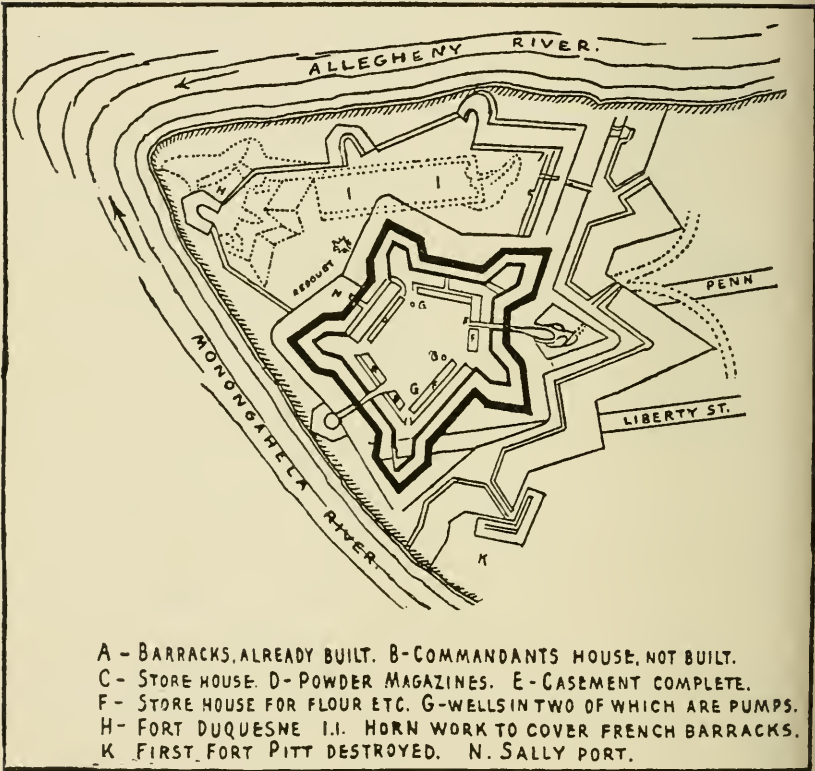
REFERENCES TO THE ABOVE SKETCH OF FORT DU QUESNE, NOW PITTSBURGH,
WITH THE ADJACENT COUNTRY.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 MONONGAMELA RIVER. | 9 LOGS TOWN. |
| 2 FORT DU QUESNE OR PITTSBURGH. | 10 BEAVER CREEK. |
| 3 THE SMALL FORT. | 11 KUSKUSKIE CHIEF TOWN OF THE SIX NATIONS. |
| 4 ALLEGHENY RIVER | 12 SHINGOES TOWN. |
| 5 ALLEGHENY INDIAN TOWN. | 13 ALLIQUPPA |
| 6 SHANAPINS | 14 SENNAKAAS. |
| 7 YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER. | |
| 8 OHIO OR ALLEGHENY RIVER. | |

⁵⁵ "The Capture of Fort Duquesne," by Rt. Rev. Courtlandt Whitehead, S.T.D. *Pub. Society of Colonial Wars Penna.*, Vol. 1, No. 1. *West Pennsylvania*, 1760, Fort Pitt, Presque Isle, Vol. 2, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, pp. 149 and 303; "Early Records, Pittsburgh," Vol. 6, *Penna. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, p. 344.

it be to say that Great Meadows, Fort Necessity, Braddock's defeat and Fort Duquesne are well known to you and settled forever who should own the North American continent.⁵⁶

In 1758 we were defeated by the French on Lake Champlain, but we took the Ohio Valley, and for the second time



Plan of Fort Pitt, 1761.

⁵⁶ "Pennsylvania, Colony and Commonwealth," S. G. Fisher, p. 146. "Military Affairs in Pennsylvania and Maryland," Vol. 3, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 11. "Col. George Crohan, Indian Trader," Vol. 15, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 429. "Genl. Henry Bouquet," by George Harrison Fisher, Vol. 3, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 121. "Military Correspondence," Henry Bouquet, Vol. 33, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, pp. 1, 102-216.

Christ Church was founded in 1695, under a provision of the original charter of King Charles II to William Penn for the creation of the Province of Pennsylvania.

The parish was subsidized by King William III (William of Orange).

Here the Colonial Governors had their State Pew.

The Penn family pew was No. 60. John Penn, the last male member of this line, is buried near the steps to the pulpit.

Communion silver presented in 1709 by Queen Anne.

Whitefield preached here in 1729.

The tablet to General Forbes, the victor of Fort Duquesne, 1758, may be seen in the chancel.

The pulpit dates from 1770. The candelabra in the centre isle is for candle-light, and has hung in place since 1749. The gravestones and tablets are mostly of colonial and revolutionary days.

Continental Congress attended here a service of fasting and prayer in 1775, shortly after the battle of Lexington.

The Baptismal Font dates from 1695.

The church organ, built in 1765, has been rebuilt twice, except the front case and keyboard.

The chime of bells pealed forth the Declaration of Independence in response to the Liberty Bell, July 4, 1776. They were taken from the city with the Liberty Bell by Continental Congress at the British occupation of the city, and were subsequently rehung in the tower by Congress.

Many members of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, 1787, worshipped here during the sessions.

George Washington and Martha Washington regularly occupied Pew No. 58 from 1790 to 1797, while he was President. The same was the official pew of John Adams while President, and was used by the Marquis de Lafayette on his second visit to this country.

Benjamin Franklin was a member of the committee which built the spire, and occupied Pew No. 70; since used by members of his family.

Robert Morris, Treasurer of the Revolution, who is buried beneath the Parish House, sat in Pew No. 52.

Francis Hopkinson, Secretary of Continental Congress, and his son, Judge Joseph Hopkinson, author of the national hymn, "Hail Columbia," occupied Pew No. 65.

General Charles Lee, of the Continental army, is interred beside the southwest door; and nearby was laid to rest, after the battle of Princeton, General Hugh Mercer, 1777.

Rt. Rev. William White, D.D., first Bishop of Pennsylvania, is interred before the chancel rails; and his episcopal chair is beside the altar.

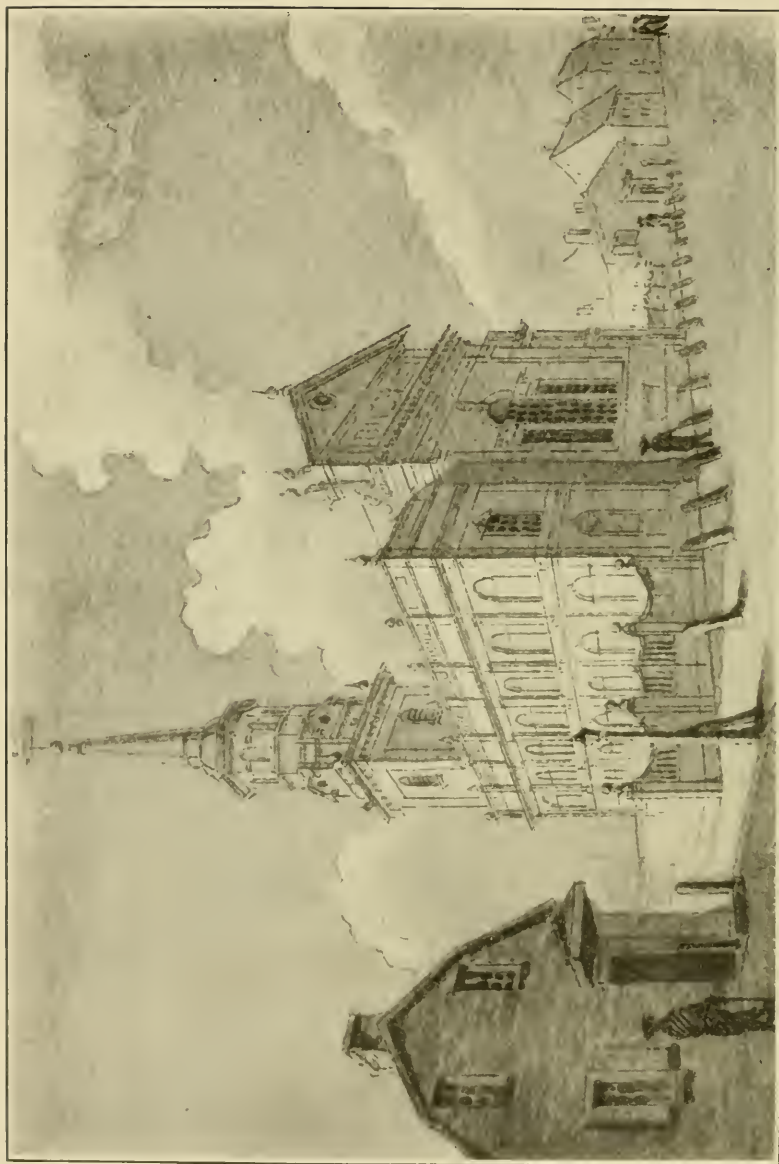
General Cadwalader, of the War of 1812, occupied the Cadwalader family Pew, No. 55.

Henry Clay, during the time of his temporary attendance, sat in front of the west column, north side.

In the churchyard are interred Peyton Randolph, first President of Continental Congress; Commodores Truxton, Bainbridge, Biddle and Richard Dale; Eleanor, daughter of Nellie Custis (Mrs. Lewis), daughter of Martha Washington, and several signers of the Declaration of Independence, and other persons of distinction.

The American Episcopal Church was organized, its constitution was framed and the American Prayer Book was adopted in this church, 1785.

At the southeast of the nave is the "Washington Door," through which was accustomed to enter the "Father of his Country."



CHRIST CHURCH.

SECOND STREET ABOVE MARKET, PHILADELPHIA.

WHEREIN THE SERMONS WERE DELIVERED BEFORE THE SOLDIERS OF THE KING IN PROVINCIAL DAYS.

captured Louisberg. In 1759, on September 13, we reversed our defeat on Lake Champlain, and our General James Wolfe, scaling the Heights of Abraham, captured Quebec, defeated the Marquis de Montcalm, but both General Wolfe and General Montcalm were killed. The French won the first two years, but with the accession of William Pitt as Prime Minister, the tide turned. He said "I can save England," and he did. He appointed competent soldiers to lead and command the troops, with the result that Louisberg, Fort Frontenac, and Fort Niagara were captured from the French. John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun, was one of these incompetents of whom Franklin said reminded him of St. George on the tavern signboards, always on horseback but never getting ahead. Just before his death, which occurred September 14 at 4 a. m., Montcalm wrote, "Sir: The humaneness of the English race reassures me on the fate of the French and Canadian prisoners you have made. Do not make them feel they have changed masters—Be their protector as I have been their father." In 1760 Montreal surrendered, and Canada, in the possession of the French for two centuries, was conquered and became an English instead of a French colony. New France ceased to exist and French power in Canada was no more. The treaty of Paris ended this fourth war. France gave to England all her possessions on the mainland of North America east of the Mississippi River; Spain ceded Florida to England in exchange for Havana captured during the war; and France ceded to Spain the territory west of the Mississippi.

At the close of the French and Indian War, 1763, the town of Philadelphia had twenty-five thousand inhabitants and was conceded to be the largest in the colonies, with Boston a close second. New York at this time had about twelve thousand. The colonial wars had their uses. They made the men of the different colonies acquainted with each other, and this re-

sulted in the dissipation of much prejudice and local jealousy. They compelled the English colonies to combine to protect themselves and their common interests and made them after the last French war ready to call themselves Americans. They became conscious for the first time of their power, which led them to assert and obtain independence of England eighteen years later.

The last word about the French and Indian War in Pennsylvania is contained in Vol. XV of the *Publications of the Pennsylvania-German Society*, by its accomplished secretary, Henry M. Muhlenberg Richards, Esq., which, for its research, learning and completeness, exhausts the subject. As one of the authors of "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania Prior to 1783,"⁵⁷ he is probably the best informed man in the State upon that period of our history. In its preparation he had the advice and assistance of my friend Dr. Julius F. Sachse, the well-known historian, who has procured for me some illustrations from originals in his collection, in which you will be interested, as well as some from his latest work as librarian of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, entitled "Old Masonic Lodges of Pennsylvania," compiled and published under direction of Hon. John Wanamaker, who, with his many and varied activities—commercial, financial, religious, philanthropic, educational and charitable—yet finds time to act as chairman of its Library Committee. You will be particularly interested in the illustrations relating to the "17th Regiment of Foot." General Forbes, an educated Scotch physician before he became a soldier, commanded the Colonial troops in 1758, and to honor his memory our Society erected a tablet in Christ

⁵⁷ See article on "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," by Dr. C. J. Stille, Vol. 20, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 257.



DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES WOLFE.

KILLED AT THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 13, 1759.

Church, Philadelphia, November 27, 1898.⁵⁸ He was the colonel of this regiment, which not only participated in the siege of Louisberg, but was well known to Philadelphians as one of the British regiments that took our city and occupied it during the winter of 1777, when Washington and his army were at Valley Forge.

King George wanted us to help pay for the French and Indian War, and we refused. England's debt was £140,000,000, incurred in part protecting the colonies. Parliament asserted their right to tax us and passed the Stamp Act of 1766, which caused active opposition here. The King insisted, and it is easy to understand why Parliament complied. Seats in Parliament were bought and sold, and the members were influenced by places, pensions and direct bribes. £25,000 was expended at one time for votes. The royal revenue was employed to buy seats and to buy votes.⁵⁹ Our Stamp Act Congress resulted and the act was repealed, although England still asserted the right to tax. In 1767 an act was passed taxing tea, glass, wine, oil, paper, lead and painters' colors, the duties to be used in paying salaries of governors and judges, thereby making them independent. In 1765 came our non-importation agreement. In 1769 the repeal of all taxes except tea. In 1770 the Boston Massacre, the first Continental Congress, the Boston Port Bill, the second Continental Congress, the commencement of the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence in 1776 closing the colonial period.⁶⁰ This gives you, so to speak, a bird's eye view of the

⁵⁸ See letters of General John Forbes, Vol. 33, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 81. See Winsor, "Nar. and Crit. Hist.," V, p. 599, for this campaign.

⁵⁹ Green's "History of the English People," p. 765.

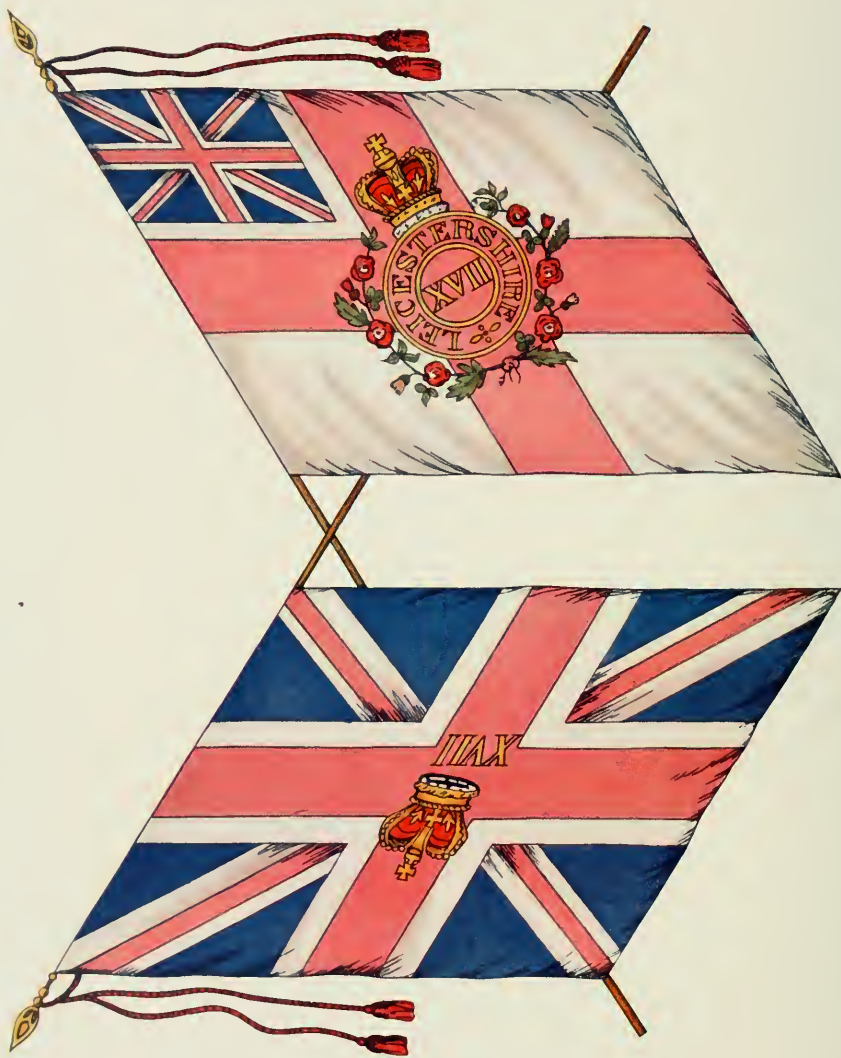
⁶⁰ "Twenty-eight Charges Against the King in the Declaration of Independence," by Sydney G. Fisher, Vol. 31, *Penna. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, p. 257.

historical conditions and events in the different colonies as well as the Colonial wars. What do they teach us?

The incidents of war take up most of our history. A nation without wars is like the good woman, who, after a long and useful life as a wife and mother, died loved and mourned by her family, but of whom the town paper said in an obituary, "She was most estimable and highly esteemed in this community, but having had no fights or troubles she has no history." A late publication states: "For one tenth of its years of history our country has been involved in war, the incidents connected with which occupy more pages of the histories familiar to the average person than are given to the intervening years of peace when the thought and activities of the people are devoted to material and cultural progress. In the peaceful periods, the history of American institutions has been made. The outgrowth of these years is American character, ideals and achievement. While we cherish peace and good will and advocate it, yet everyone recognizes the truth of Washington's warning in his farewell address September 17, 1796, against the insidious wiles of foreign influence . . . followed by his admonition—"Taking care always to keep yourselves, by suitable establishments, in a respectable defensive posture . . . to maintain "the independence and liberty you possess . . . the work of joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and success." " Real peace personally depends upon your ability to protect yourself from all comers, in the language of the prize ring, and the same rule applies to governments. We should not forget 'the perilous duty of the soldier and sailor, their sufferings and the sacrifice of valuable life by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.' " ⁶¹

G. F. R. Henderson says: "What soldier in Europe antici-

⁶¹ "17th Regiment of Foot, Cannon," 1848, p. 5.



REGIMENTAL COLORS OF HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY'S
SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF FOOT (1777-1778)

pated Marlborough's march to the Danube and Blenheim field? What other brain besides Napoleon drempt of the passage of the Alps before Marengo? Was there a single general of Prussia before Jena who foresaw that the French would march north from the Bavarian frontier, uncovering the roads to the Rhine, and risking utter destruction in case of defeat? Who believed in the early days of 1815 that an army of 130,000 strong would dare to invade a country defended by two armies that mustered together 200,000 unbeaten soldiers? To what Federal soldier did it occur on the morning of Chancellorsville that Lee, confronted by 90,000 Northerners, would detach half of his own small force of 50,000 to attack his enemy in flank and rear? The lesson is as regards national defence, preparation cannot be too careful or precautions overdone.''⁶²

Money is called the sinews of war,⁶³ but Bacon denies this and contends that there are no true sinews of war but the very sinews of the arms of valiant men.⁶⁴ National ability to finance a war is most important, if not a controlling factor, and it was a maxim of Alexander and Philip to procure empire with money and not money by empire, and, who, by pursuing that maxim, conquered the world.⁶⁵ Sidney Smith says: "The warlike power of every country depends on their three per cents. If Cæsar were to reappear on earth, Wettenhall's List would be more important than his commentaries; Rothschild would open and shut the Temple of Janus; Thomas Baring or Bates would probably command the Tenth Legion, and the soldiers would march to battle with loud cries of 'Scrip and Omnium reduced,' Consols and Cæsar.'"⁶⁶

⁶² 28 Enc. of Brittanica, p. 311 (11th ed., 1912).

⁶³ North's tr. of Plutarch's "Lives" (Cleomenes), p. 677.

⁶⁴ Bacon's "Speech for Naturalization" (Works ed., Spedding, X, p. 324).

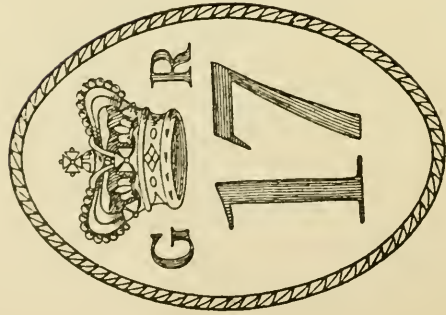
⁶⁵ Plutarch's "Paulus Æmilus."

⁶⁶ Hare's "Walks in London," 7th ed., Vol. 1, p. 256.

Military organization has become a science, studied both by statesmen and soldiers, and it should be equipped with a well-trained general staff, and a great strategist in the field or at sea to be invincible. The idea of forging generals and soldiers under the hammer of war disappears with the advent of "the nation in arms." As a civilian, I cannot undertake to solve war problems; for that we must depend upon trained army and navy strategists. Overwhelming numbers adequately trained, commanded and equipped are the only means of insuring absolute security. But as this is impossible the only sound policy is to take timely and ample precautions against all war matters that are even remotely possible.⁶⁷ Our motto should be "Paratus," ready.

The history of the world teaches us that, when a nation becomes rich and attractive by reason of its possessions, inefficient, and given to luxury and unable to protect itself, a stronger, coarser, virile nation, used to hardships and discipline, always has come along and conquered it. We obtained our country by war, and if any nation should try to conquer it, we would fight to retain it, and that would be war. So we may say the fear of war and its possible results, the destruction of a government, nation, or dynasty, and loss of men and property, is the rock upon which the dove of peace rests. That peace, spoken of by Ernest Crosby: "The true peace is that of a man or nation that has the giant's strength, but scorns to use it as a giant—that is wise enough to see that the Lord is not in the wind, nor the earthquake, nor the fire, but in the still small voice." The mere prospect of an European war would work such havoc in all ranks of society and would so endanger the whole economic and social interests of Europe,

⁶⁷ "Influence of Sea Power on History," A. T. Mahan. "Future Peace of the Anglo-Saxons," Stewart Murray. "The Brain of an Army, War, Policy, etc.," H. S. Wilkinson.



OFFICERS' SILVER BREAST PLATE
FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.



SHAKO PLATE OF THE REGIMENT.

RELICS OF H. B. M. 17TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.



LOUISBOURG MEDAL, 1758.

that it is impossible to admit that the governments would not, before it was too late, find means to avoid it.

All governments are for the protection and preservation of society, *i. e.*, to insure the order, safety and happiness of the people, and necessarily are founded upon conquest and force, and to exist, must possess the ability to compel obedience to their laws, and if their rights are invaded by a foreign foe, to vindicate and maintain them. A government too weak and impotent to enforce its laws or protect its citizens, their persons and property, at home or abroad, cannot long endure. On the other hand, governments must be fair and honorable to each other, or, as Victor Hugo tells us, "Whoever says today, might makes right, performs an act of the middle ages and speaks to men three thousand years behind their time."

I do not wish you to think for one moment that I apprehend we are in any immediate danger of war. We are all one brotherhood, and there never was a time, like today, when this fact is being more and more clearly realized by the nations of the earth, but I do say, however, that we must not forget the facts and lessons of history-unpreparedness, now that we have larger responsibilities as a world power would be inexcusable. We rejoice in the fact that the United States today, the youngest of all, is the only great nation of the world which expends more for education than for war. France spends annually \$4 per capita on her army and 70 cents per capita on education; England \$3.72 on her army and 62 cents for education; Prussia \$2.04 on her army and 50 cents for education; Italy \$1.52 on her army and 36 cents for education; Austria \$1.36 on her army and 62 cents for education; Russia \$2.04 on her army and 3 cents for education; the United States 39 cents for her army and \$1.35 for education. England 6 to 1 for war! Russia 17 to 1 for war! the United States 4 to 1 for education! The United States spends more per

capita annually for education than England, France and Russia combined.’’⁶⁸

And we should not lose sight of the aeroplane and dirigible balloon in war with all their grim possibilities of bomb-throwing and transportation of troops that may have the same effect upon future wars that the discovery of gunpowder had. The United States only spent \$140,000 for this purpose in 1912 as against \$600,000 by Japan, and five European nations spent individual sums ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000, the latter being the expenditure of France. We cannot solve their vast possibilities now nor the effect of wireless telegraphy in time of war; we can only say with Lord Kelvin: “It does not become a man of science to doubt the possibilities of anything.” Our ancestors did their part nobly in the Colonial Wars, which paved the way for the Revolution, with the result we are enjoying the blessings of liberty, *i. e.*, the fullness of individual existence and the right to do everything permitted by the laws, as citizens of the United States of America—a nation known and respected throughout the world, “the land of the free and the home of the brave,” which it will ever be our duty to support, maintain and protect. We can all subscribe with hearty good will to Dickens’ toast “England and America. May there never be any dividing line but the Atlantic between them.”

“We need have no fears of the future if we will perform every obligation of duty and of citizenship. If we lose the smallest share of our freedom we have no one to blame but ourselves. This country is ours, ours to govern, ours to guide, ours to enjoy. We are both sovereigns and subjects. All are now free subject henceforth to ourselves alone. We pay no homage to an earthly throne, only to God we bend the knee. The soldier did his work and did it well. The present and

⁶⁸ Address by Dr. Charles R. Skinner before N. E. A., 1898.



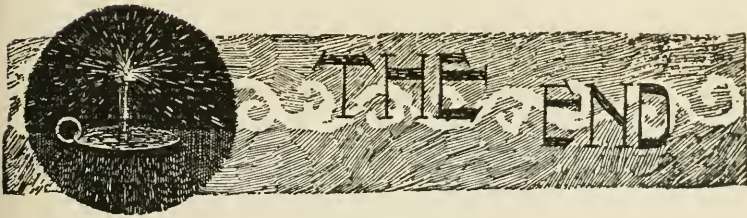
UNITED STATES NATIONAL STANDARD

the future are with the citizen whose judgment in our free country is supreme.’⁶⁹

“Our heart’s where they rocked our cradle,
Our love where we spent our toil
And our faith and our hope and our honor
We pledge to our native soil.”⁷⁰

⁶⁹ William McKinley, Memorial Day, Canton, Ohio, May 30, 1894, XII, “Library Historic Characters and Famous Events,” Spofford, p. 194, 1895.

⁷⁰ “The Native-Born,” Rudyard Kipling, Scribner ed., 1898, Vol. IX, p. 220.



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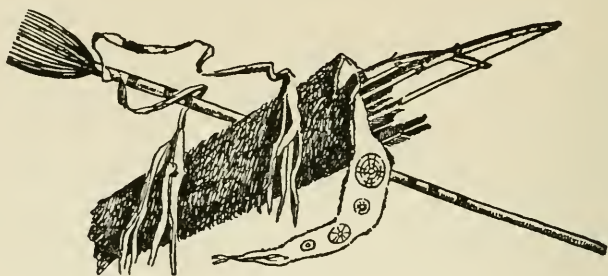
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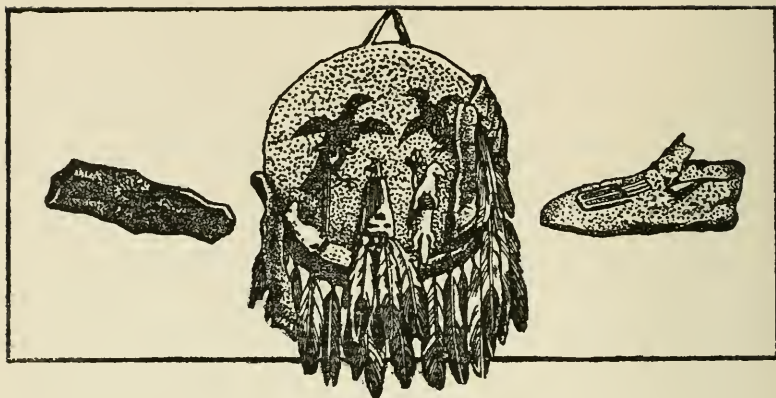
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